ILLEGAL ALIENS/Public Charge Definition

SUBJECT: Immigration Control and Financial Responsibility Act of 1996 . . . S. 1664. Simon amendment No. 3809 to the Dole (for Simpson) amendment No. 3743.

ACTION: AMENDMENT REJECTED, 36-63

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. 1664, the Immigration Control and Financial Responsibility Act of 1996, will address the issue of illegal immigration: by increasing the number of Border Patrol and investigative personnel; by establishing pilot programs to improve the system used by employers to verify citizenship or work-authorized alien status; by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and document fraud; by reforming asylum, exclusion, and deportation laws and procedures; and by reducing the use of welfare by aliens.

The Dole (for Simpson) perfecting amendment to the bill would strike all after the first word and would insert the text of the bill, as amended, with one technical change.

The Simon amendment would amend the section of the bill that will make aliens deportable if they receive welfare for more than 12 months in the first 5 years in which they are in the country. The bill will provide exceptions only for those benefits that are available to illegal aliens, which are emergency medical services, disaster relief, the school lunch program, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, and immunization programs. The Simon amendment would change these provisions by only allowing aliens to be deported who received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, food stamps, Medicaid benefits, housing assistance, and State cash assistance benefits for a total of 12 months in the first 5 years that they were in the United States.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

Under the terms of this bill, a legal immigrant may be deported if he or she receives higher education assistance or job training assistance or any of a number of other types of assistance for more than 12 months total in the first 5 years he or she is in the United

(See other side)

YEAS (36)			NAYS (63)			NOT VOTING (1)	
Republicans	Democrats (33 or 70%)		Republicans (49 or 94%)		Democrats (14 or 30%)	Republicans	Democrats (0)
(3 or 6%)						(1)	
Chafee Hatfield Jeffords	Akaka Bingaman Bradley Breaux Daschle Dodd Dorgan Feingold Glenn Graham Harkin Hollings Inouye Kennedy Kerrey Kerry	Kohl Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Moynihan Murray Nunn Pell Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Simon Wellstone Wyden	Abraham Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brown Burns Campbell Coats Cochran Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Dole Domenici Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hatch Helms	Hutchison Inhofe Kassebaum Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Pressler Roth Santorum Shelby Simpson Smith Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Baucus Biden Boxer Bryan Bumpers Byrd Conrad Exon Feinstein Ford Heflin Johnston Pryor Reid	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	ily Absent inced Yea inced Nay Yea

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States. This requirement does not make any sense. Many legal immigrants are likely to violate it innocently and be kicked out of the country. If we are going to evict legal immigrants for receiving welfare, we should be very clear as to which welfare programs we mean and we should mean only those larger, more abused programs. The Simon amendment would follow this course. It would only allow an alien to be deported for receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI; the most abused program) benefits, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits, Medicaid benefits, food stamps, housing assistance, or State cash assistance. This amendment would remove any ambiguity and would remove most of the abuses. Legal immigrants who are not on these programs are almost certainly working or are being given support by their sponsors as promised. The House has already adopted the approach that is taken by the Simon amendment; the Senate should follow suit.

Those opposing the amendment contended:

Ever since 1882 the United States has prohibited the entry of immigrants who cannot take care of themselves, and has allowed their deportation if they do. We agree with that law, though it has been unenforceable due to a 1948 ruling by an administrative judge at the Justice Department. That ruling says that to deport an alien, the Government has to prove first, that the alien received benefits, second, that the agency requested repayment, and third, that the alien refused. Though 20 percent of immigrant households are on welfare, this requirement resulted in only 13 immigrants being deported in all of last year. Clearly the law needs to be fixed, and this bill will fix it. This bill will provide for the deportation of an alien who receives means-tested benefits for more than 12 months total in the first 5 years that he or she is in America.

Our colleagues have objected that they think that poor legal immigrants should be allowed to get some benefits from the taxpayers without being deported. In general, they have suggested that immigrants should not be given cash benefits or Medicaid, but that they should have ready access to all other welfare programs. Our colleagues think that immigrants should have that access despite the fact that they were only admitted into this country on the condition that they would not become a burden on the taxpayers. We emphatically disagree. We have enough people in need in this country already without bringing in more people to add to the burden. Further, these immigrants understood or should have understood that they were expected to rely on themselves or their sponsors as a condition of admission into the United States. The amount of money that is spent on non-cash welfare programs is substantial. It should not be made greater by bringing in more people from abroad to enroll in the programs. We thus urge the rejection of the Simon amendment.